

England's PATH
TO
WEALTH
AND
HONOUR;

In a Dialogue between an *English-*
man and a *Dutchman*.

To which is added,

Articles relating to the *Dutch* Her-
ring-Fishery.

Luke v. 4. *Launch out into the Deep, and
let down your Nets for a Draught.*

L O N D O N:

Printed for F. COGAN, at the *Middle-Temple-*
Gate, Fleet-street, 1750.

(Price One Shilling.)

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A
DIALOGUE

Between an

ENGLISHMAN

AND A

DUTCHMAN.

Dutchman. GOOD-MORROW, Friend,
What art musing on ?

Englishman. Considering the Extent of
these your Dykes, I was thinking what ex-
cessive Charge and Pains *Holland* is yearly at
to defend itself against invading Waves:
Whereas the Sea that encircles happy *Eng-
land*, (Barrier-like) fenceth it against Surprize
and Ravages, exempts us from the Charge
and Terror of Garrisons and Fortifications,
and (with our floating Castles) continues to
us that quiet Liberty and Security which the
rest of *Europe* more or less have lost.

J.B

Dutch,

Dutch. What though *England* be fenced in by the Seas, happier *Holland* hath a mighty Ocean of Wealth to defend it, and Money you know is the Sinews of War.

English. The cold Winds (being moistned by the Vapours, or softned by the Warmth of the Seas Motion, before they reach our Islands) are less fierce, and the Air is far more mild and temperate (if not more healthy) than any Part of the Continent under the same Climate ; so that we have no Necessity for Grotto's in Summer, or Stoves in Winter.

Dutch. In my Opinion, that Country is still happiest that is stored with the richest Growths and Products for Traffick and Commerce, and the Air ever best where most Money is stirring : For Poverty and Want will render People unhealthy in all Climates.

English. *England* abounds with Mines, Rocks, Pits and Quarries of (a) Alabaster, (b) Antimony, (c) Ardois, (d) Blacklead, (e) Chalk, (f) Crystal, (g) Tobaccopipe-Clay, (h) Coals of diverse Sorts, (i) Copper, (k) Fuller's-Earth, (l) Freestone,

(a) Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Staffordshire. (b) Derbyshire. (c) Cornwall. (d) Cumberland. (e) Sussex (f) Derbyshire. (g) Dorsetshire. (h) Carmarthenshire, Cumberland, Durham, Lancashire, Leicestershire, Northumberland, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Yorkshire, (i) Cornwall, Cumberland, Derbyshire, Staffordshire, Yorkshire. (k) Bedfordshire, Surrey. (l) Dorsetshire.

(*m*) Iron, (*n*) Lapis Calaminaris to make Brass, (*o*) Loadstones, (*p*) Lead, (*q*) Marble, (*r*) Millstones, (*s*) Plaister harder than that of *Paris*, (*t*) Potter's-Oar, (*u*) Slate, (*w*) Salt, (*x*) Steel, (*y*) Tin, (*z*) Whetstones, &c.

Upon its Coasts are found (*a*) Amber, (*b*) Ambergrease, (*c*) Abundance of Copperas-Stone, (*d*) Jet, (*e*) Pearls. (*f*) fine Pebbles, transparent like Diamonds; also Flint, Varrack, &c. to make Glass: Besides (not to mention the rich Commodities yearly imported from its fruitful Plantations, that are to it as so many Mines of Treasure) *England* affords Plenty of Corn, Cattle, Fowl, Fruit, Pulse, Leather, Wool, &c. Whereas *Holland* produceth nothing but a few Hops, Madder, Butter and Cheese.

Dutch. The whole Product of your Island is nothing when compared to the (*g*) Golden Mines of our Provinces, which have yielded

B 2

us

(*m*) *Derbyshire, Durham, Gloucestershire, Hampshire, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire.* (*n*) *Somersetshire.* (*o*) *Devonshire.* (*p*) *Cardiganshire, Carmarthenshire, Derbyshire, Devonshire, Durham, Staffordshire, Yorkshire.* (*b*) *Derbyshire, Dorsetshire.* (*r*) *Anglesey, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Flintshire.* (*s*) *Nottinghamshire.* (*t*) *Carmarthenshire.* (*u*) *Cornwall.* (*w*) *Cheshire, Cumberland, Worcestershire.* (*x*) *Gloucestershire.* (*y*) *Cornwall, Devonshire.* (*z*) *Derbyshire.*

(*a*) *Norfolk.* (*b*) *Cornwall.* (*c*) *Whitstable* shallow. (*d*) *Norfolk.* (*e*) *Cumberland.* (*f*) *Cornwall, Gloucestershire.* (*g*) So the *Dutch* in a Proclamation 1624. Riled the fishing Trade.

us more Treasure than the Mines of *Potosi*, or both *Indies* to *Spain*.

English. The Golden Mines of your Provinces ; pray where do they lie ?

Dutch. In *Neptune's* Store-Pond, which the *English* call their Seas.

English. Our famous *Edgar*, with a Navy of four Hundred Sail, vindicated his Dominion on our adjacent Seas, and Records mention his Successor *Canutus* to have laid that ancient Tribute called *Danegelt* upon all, (whether Strangers or Denizons) trading on our Coasts or Seas.

Egbert, *Alfred* and *Ethelfred*, all stiled themselves supreme Lords and Governors of the Ocean surrounding the *British* Shore.

King *John* (b) challenged the Honour, or rather Duty of the Flag, universally paid us ; not barely as a Civility, but as a Right (*debita Reverentia*) acknowledging our Title and Dominion.

The famous Record entitled *pro Homini-bus Hollandiæ*, shews how obsequious your Ancestors were, not only in acknowledging (i) *Edward* the First's Dominion on the Sea, but craving his Protection and Permission to fish on the Coast of *England*: And had not the Sovereignty of the *British* Seas in Fact been in the Crown of *England*, why did the (k) Earls of *Holland* petition our *Edward* the Third,

(b) *Anno* 1200. (i) *Anno* 1295. (k) *Rot. Par.* 23, *Ed.* 1st. memb. 5.

Third, and the *French* our (l) *Henry* the Sixth, for Leave to fish therein? And why did your (m) *Skippers* use to purchase License from *Scarborough Castle*, before they presumed to cast a Net upon the *North Coasts of England*? Wherefore did *Philip* the Second of *Spain*, (n) obtain License of *Queen Mary*, for his Subjects to fish upon the *North of Ireland*, for the Term of twenty-one Years; for which was yearly paid 1000 *l.* into the Exchequer of *Ireland*, as by the Records appear?

Dutch. A Fig for your mouldy Records, I say the Sea is as free to fish as——

English. —As the Roads of *Holland* are to travel in, where both Natives and Foreigners are forced to pay Passage Gbelt.

Dutch. Don't interrupt me, Sir, I say, the Sea is as free to fish in as the Air to breathe in: Who doubts it may read our great *Hugo Grotius's Mare Liberum*.

English. *Grotius*, in his *Sylvæ* upon the Inauguration of *K. James*, before he was perverted by the Importunities of his Countrymen, speaking his Thoughts freely says,

—*Tria Sceptra profundæ
In magnum coiere Ducem.*

The Rights of the *English, Scottish and Irish* Seas are united under one Scepter.
Nei-

(l) *Rot. Par. 22. Ed. IVth. memb. 2.* (m) *Camden's Britannia.* (n) 1552.

Neither is he satisfied with that bare Profession :

Sume Animos a Rege tuo qui dat Jura Mari.

Take Courage from the King that giveth Laws to the Seas.

And in the same Book in the Contemplation of so great a Power, he concludeth,

Finis hic est qui Fine caret, &c.

This is an End beyond an End, a Bound that knows no Bounds, which even the Winds and Waves must submit to.

And if you remember when King *James* observed your Encroachments, he enjoined his Ambassador Sir *Dudley Carleton* to expostulate it with your States, as may be seen in Mr. Secretary's Letter ; (o) wherein he tells them, " That unless they sought Leave from his Majesty, and acknowledged his Right, as other Princes had done, and did, it might well come to pass, that they who would needs bear all the World before them by their *Mare Liberum*, might soon endanger their having neither *Terram, nec Solum, nec Rempublicam liberam.*" So much did that wise Prince disdain to be wrangled out of the ancient Rights and Regalities inherently an-

annexed to his Crown, by the subtle Arguments of Wit and Sophistry.

Dutch. Don't tell me of King *James* ; I say, that the Sea is free for every body, and defy you to shew the contrary.

English. Why then do the *Venetians* exercise Dominion in the *Adriatick*, and the *Tuscans* lord it in the *Tyrrhene* Seas ? How comes it to pass that all your Skippers pay Toll to *Denmark* for passing the *Sound*, and to *Swedeland* far sailing in the *Baltick* ? Wherefore doth the Republick of *Genoa*, let to farm the *Fisbery* for *Tunnies* in their neighbouring Seas ; and the Emperor of *Russia* compel all Fishermen, within his Seas, to pay him Tribute ? How is it that the like is done by the Duke of *Medina Sidonia* in *Spain*, and by all the Princes of *Italy* bordering on the Seas ? Nay, wherefore do the *Dutch* stile themselves Lords of the *Southern* Seas, and allow far less Liberty in *India* than they take upon the *English* Coasts.

But to wave this Dispute : Pray Sir, how many Labourers have you in your Golden Minds as you called them.

Dutch. Upon taking an Account of the several Trades and Employments, by which the *Dutch* subsisted, in order to find which best deserved the Protection and Encouragement of the Publick, it appeared that in *Anno* 1688, the Subjects of the States-General were

(p) 2,450,000, of which (besides those employed in the inland Fishery) 450,000 were then maintained by fishing at Sea, and the Traffick depending thereon; since which Time, we have much increased the Numbers of our Fishing Busses and Doggers, to the great Encouragement of our Navigation, and all Trades depending on the Fishery.

English. Which are they?

Dutch. Anchorsmiths, Bakers, Ballastmen, Basketmakers Blacksmiths, Brewers, Butchers, Carpenters, Caulkers, Clap-board Splitters, Compass-makers, Coopers, Duckweavers, Hemp-dressers, Hook-makers, Hoop-splitters, Joiners, Line-makers, Mariners, Mast-makers, Net-makers, Net-Tanners, Plumbers, Pulley-makers, Pump-makers, Rope-makers, Sail-makers, Sawyers, Ship-Chandlers, Shipwrights, Tallow-Chandlers, Thread and Twine-spinners, &c. to the no small Profit of the Makers and Venders of all Materials, Tools and Utensils belonging to those Trades, and of all Tradesmen that make or sell culinary Wares, Bedding, Cloathing, &c. for Mariners; to which may be added, Packers, Tollers, Dressers and Couchers, to carry, sort and make Herring lawful Merchandize; also Porters, Carmen, &c. In a Word, you can hardly cast an Eye upon any Sort or Condition

English. Pray where and at what Times of the Year do you fish for Herrings?

Dutch. In the Beginning of *June*, the Herring rising about two Leagues off *Crane-head*, (the outermost Part of *Bratio-sound*,) stay there about fourteen Days, thence go to *Farry-Islands* (seven Leagues to the *Southward* of *Sbetland*,) round which they remain one and twenty Days, thence to *Buffness*, (about thirty Leagues to the *Southward* of *Farry-Island* :) The Fishing-Place is called *Buffin-Deeps*, and is twenty Leagues to the *Northward* of the *Frith*, where the Herrings abide about fourteen Days, and in the fishing Ground under *Chevit Hills* and *Chevit Chace* about fourteen Days; thence we follow them to the *Dogger Bank*, where they stay about thirty-seven Days; about the Beginning of *September* they come into *Yarmouth Seas*, where they continue near seventy Days; from whence they fall to the *Southward*, followed by small Fishermen, it being dangerous for *Busses*.

English. What Quantities of Fish are yearly taken by the *Dutch*?

Dutch. About (q) three hundred thousand Lafts.

English. This confirms Sir *Walter Raleigh's* Observations presented to King *James*,

C

(r)

(*r*) and shews that the learned Sir *John Burroughs* in his Sovereignty of the *British* Seas, upon good Grounds affirmed that the Fish yearly taken by Strangers upon our Coasts, did amount to (*s*) above 10,000,000 of Pounds Sterling: But pray, Sir, where have you vent for all your Fish?

Dutch. At *Artois, Brabant, Bremen, Cleveland, Cologne, Dantzick, Denmark, Elbin, Embden, Flanders, France, Franckfort, Germany, Gulickland, Hamburgh, Hainault, Holstein, Italy, Liefland, Lithuania, Lubeck, Nerva, Norway, Poland, Pomerland, Portugal, Prussia, Quinsborough, Revel, Riga, Russia, Spain, Stade, Stratten, Swedeland, &c.*

English. Are you never afraid of glutting the Markets?

Dutch. No more than we are that People will leave eating; great Part of the trading World being yet unserved, which is the Reason we yearly so much encreased the Number of our Doggers.

English. What Returns are made for your Fish?

Dutch. Allum, Armour, Baratees and other *Frankfort* Commodities; Brandy, Bullion, Clapboard, Coin, Copper, Corn, Currants, and other Grocery Wares; Damasks, Deal-Boards, Dollars, Flax, Fruit, Furs, Fustians, Glass, Hemp, Honey, Hulsop, Iron, Lace, Linnen,

Linnen, Millstones, Oil, Pitch, Plate, Potash, Prunes, Rashes, Refin, Sarsenets, Sattins, Silks, Skins, Steel, Tapestry, Tar, Timber, Velvets, Wainscots, Wax, Wines, and other Things in abundance; the exporting of which Commodities again to other Countries, gives our Ships full Employment, so that they need not go in Ballast to seek Freight, but by the Profit of our outward-bound Voyages are enabled to serve Foreigners so cheap, as to render us the common Carriers of the World, consequently Masters of the most certain Profit in Trade; for when the Ships arrive safe in Harbour, tho' Merchants happen to lose by their Goods, yet Seamen are paid their full Wages.

Besides, by continual bartering of such Exports, *Holland* is rendered the mighty Store-house, and Empory, of all foreign Products and Manufactures, from whose infinite Miscellany of Goods, its Inhabitants are compleatly furnished with such portable Wares, as enable to trade from Port to Port without Danger of glutting the Markets.

And thus as our Fishery hath increased, our Trade and Navigation have; constant Employment hath still made Foreigners flock to us in such Numbers, that out of our Multitudes, supplying (from Time to Time) the Loss of so many Lives as the Change of Climates, Successes against the *Portuguese*, and Victories against the *Indians* have cost us; we

have forced Treaties of Commerce, exclusive of all other Nations ; built Forts upon Straits and Passes that command the Entrance into Places of great Traffic ; monopolized all the Spice Trade, and mightily advanced towards engrossing the whole Commerce of the *East Indies*.

English. Well may you boast, that *Amsterdam* is founded upon Herring Bones ; and no Wonder, that notwithstanding your so frequent and chargeable Wars, ever since your Revolt from *Spain*, there is hardly a Beggar in your Streets.

But if in *Holland*, which contains not above 5,000,000 of Acres, its Bogs and sandy Downs excluded :

Holland, where you have no Minerals, and where it is in vain to dig for any Thing but Turf and Clay.

Holland, where you have no Tree but what you planted, nor Stone but what you brought thither.

Holland, so much lower than the Ebbings of the Tides and Rivers, that at a vast Expence you are obliged with Mills to drain the very Floods occasioned by Rain.

Holland, where, notwithstanding your continual Charge (as was said) in repairing Banks and Dikes, frequent Inundations destroy Man and Beast, for several Miles together, and then vast Sums (and whole Years) are spent, ere the Land can be regained.

Holland,

Holland, where the east Winds coming to you o'er a mighty Length of dry Continent, extreme Cold, and long Winters, put you to the Expence of much Fire, Candles, Food, and Rayment; and to great Charge and Pains in housing and foddering your Cattle, all which Time (living on dry Food) they yield little Milk.

Holland, so exposed to bleak Winds, that blast the Blossoms of its Trees, and Storms that shatter off, ere ripe, their Fruit.

Holland, where that little arable Land you have, lying generally on Sand or light Bottoms, requires much Soil, and where Seed-time is so short, that unless it be exactly nicked no Profit can be reaped; for when the Seed rots in the Ground (as by great Rains it frequently happeneth,) the Season is generally past before it can be sown again.

Holland, whose whole Product is scarce sufficient to serve (t) one eighth Part of its Inhabitants, consequently the rest are obliged to purchase the so necessary Commodities, Food and Rayment, of neighbouring Countries, at the Rates they can get them.

Holland, whose Territories extending upon powerful Neighbours, to defend its Frontiers, and draw out a War in Length of Sieges, in order to determine it, by Force of Money rather than of Arms, you are obliged to be at vast Expence in Fortifications and
standing

(t) Pol. Gran. & Maxims van *Holland*, p. 44.

standing Troops, and even to defend them in Times of the profoundest Peace ; for Instance *Anno* 1679. when after all Reforms, you had ten Regiments of Horse and nineteen of Foot, making together 26,2000 Men ; the constant Charge of which Forces was 556,281 £. Sterling *per Annum*.

I say, if in *Holland*, naturally loaded with these Disadvantages and Misfortunes, and all their Ill-consequences ; notwithstanding you are (u) bridled with hard Laws, terrified with severe Executions, environed with foreign Forces, and oppressed with the most cruel Hardships and Variety of Taxes, that were ever known under any Government ; your People are become so numerous and wealthy, by fishing upon our northern Coasts.

Did we in *England*, diligently apply ourselves to the fishing Trade, what a continual Sea Harvest might we reap, whose Coasts so abound with Cod, Hake, Conger, Whittings, Scate, Sprats, Soals, Oysters, Salmon, Pilchards, Turbots, Thornbacks, Mackerel, Herrings, or Ling, all the Year round.

Dutch. Why, even just such a Sea Harvest as the *Hamburgers* did, who after five or six Years Trial to imitate us in the Herring-Fishery, found to their Cost we still outdid them, and so we shall you.

English. The Reason why you outdid the *Hamburgers*, was because they were yearly frozen

(u) Sir *William Temple's* Observation on the united Provinces.

zen up (w) somewhat longer than you ; but seeing by that Start you could out-strip them, surely we need not fear the Goal, who (besides what has been said) have in fishing many more Advantages of you, than ever you had of the *Hamburgers*.

Dutch. The Generality of your Countrymen are of another Opinion.

English. I am not ignorant, what Industry has been used to poison my Countrymen with an Opinion, that none but *Dutchmen* can thrive by fishing : But unprejudiced Persons, upon examining the Matter, will find,

The *Dutch* have above 100 Leagues to sail before they come to the Herring-Fishery, which is only in the *British* Seas, and when there, must lie at the Mercy of the Winds for Want of a Port to Friend ; and in Case of Unloading, have as far back again ; which takes up a great deal of Time, hinders Business, and endangers the Loss of their Markets : Whereas, in *England* we have the Fish upon our own Coasts, so near our Shores, that in Case of Storms, unloading, taking in of Provisions, or the like, it is but four or five Hours Work (commonly not so much) to recover an Harbour, and without Loss of Time put to Sea again ; the Work of Unloading, Repacking, and sending our Fish to Market, going on all Weathers.

Dutch.

Dutch. And have not we dogger Boats to take off our Fish at Sea, and re-furnish the Fishermen with Casks, and other Necessaries.

English. Yes, Sir, and you have the Charge and Risque of those dogger Boats too, (both which the *English* save) and after all, if it happens to be a rowling Sea, you must lie by and wait for a Calm.

Dutch. What other Advantages can you boast?

English. *England* hath many convenient Tide-haven-Ports, as at *Hull*, *Harwich*, and *Holy-Island* to the Northward; and *Dover*, *Rye*, *Portsmouth*, *Southampton*, *Cowes*, *Weymouth*, *Dartmouth*, *Catwater*, *Hamoise*, *Fowey*, *Falmouth*, *Hilford*, *Scilly*, and *Milford* Westward; where at low Water all of them are small Chingle, or hard Sand; so that our Vessels may easily haul a Shore, and wash and tallow at Pleasure; nor are Creeks and commodious Places wanting in *England* to lodge our Busses and Doggers safe when not employed, so as to prevent Wear of Cables, Charge of Watching, Danger of Fire, &c.

Dutch. What else?

English. The Shores of *England* are bold; its Coasts high Land, easily discovered; several of our Cape-lands opposite to *France* and *Holland*, make Eddy-bays, whose Depth of Water is as mean as six, eight, ten or twelve Fathom; the Tides (on our own Coasts)

Coasts) are small Anchor-hold, generally stiff Clay, Chalk or hard Gravel, so that we need not dread winter Storms ; besides the Advantage we have of lying in a moderate Climate, and in the very Center of the Trade of *Europe*, affords an opportunity of sending to foreign Parts, from divers of our Ports at all Seasons of the Year ; whereas, the Coasts of *Holland* are extremely low, subject to be hazy and foggy, have many Shoals and Sands, some of which lie so far off at Sea, that frequently Ships are stranded before they see Land ; its Ports are bad, and often choaked up with Quick-sands ; its Havens yearly frozen up two or three Months together : And the north-west Wind (usually blowing the greatest Part of the Year) makes *Holland* a Lee, and *England* a Weather-Shore ; so that (oft times) whilst you are wind-bound or frozen up at Home, we can supply the Markets Abroad.

Besides wanting Wood at reasonable Rates, you cannot share with us in the Red-Herring Trade.

As for Pilchards, they cannot be well cured unless brought fresh on Shore ; and being taken on our Coasts, will be stale ere they can be carried to yours.

Not to mention our *New-England* Fishery, our Western Ports are incomparably situated for the *Newfoundland* Fishery ; and the Country itself belonging to the Crown of *England*, you can have no footing there.

Near the Pile of *Foudray*, in *Lancashire*, and in several other Places along the Shores of *Wales*, we can fish even without the Charge of Busses; for by only setting Nets on the Sands at low Water, great Quantities of Herrings are taken next Tide of Ebb.

Dutch. Those Herrings on the Coasts of *Lancashire*, (coming newly out of the Ocean) are so fat they will not take Salt kindly, consequently are apt to reast.

English. We now find by Experience, that fat Herrings being pressed and cured like Pilchards, take Salt kindly, and yield Store of Oil, to the great Encouragement of our Shipwrights, Curriers, Soap-boilers, &c.

Dutch. How chance this Method was not found out sooner?

English. *Dies Diem docet*; those noble Salt Rocks in *Cheshire*, (sufficient to supply all *Europe*) have not been many Years discovered.

Besides, of a Stone abounding in *Shropshire*, much Pitch is now made, of so excellent a Nature, Heat only causeth it to penetrate deeper into Plank, and Cold cannot make it crackle off; both which are Advantages *Holland* can't pretend to.

Dutch. What more?

English. The Coasts of *Wales* abound with Ash; which as far excels other Wood for drying Herrings, as its Bark doth all others for tanning

tanning Nets: Nor do we in *England* (as you) want Willow Hoops from *Hamburg*.

Dutch. Notwithstanding all the Advantages you speak of, your chief fishing Towns, *Yarmouth* and *Lastoffe*, are beholden either to us at *Enckhuijsen*, or to the *French* at *Dieppe*, for selling them Nets.

English. Before the late War, they used to buy Cloth of you too; but that now made at *Fulham*, &c. is brought to equal Perfection with your best *Holland's* Duck; and as for Nets, the Towns you mention, have these seven Years last past made most they used; and who knows, but that our Artisans (universally allowed the best upon Earth for Improvements) may in a little Time as much excel you in these Things, as they outdo the *Germans* in fine Steel-work, which tho' they first invented, yet we now make and sell to them.

But seeing you talk of being beholden, I think you are beholden to us, for selling you our *Thames* Lampreys, wherewith you bait for *North-Sea* Cod; else you might go — whistle for 'em.

Dutch. Have you any more Advantages of us?

English. I omitted to tell you, that upon our exporting our Fish, we have the Benefit of a considerable Drawback upon Salt.

Dutch. If that were all, rather than suffer that Tide of Wealth that flows in our Fishery to be diverted to another Channel, no

doubt but our States will allow the *Dutch* the like Encouragement: But now I find you have told me all your Advantages.

English. Excuse me Sir, *England* affords Timber, Iron, and Hemp; whereas, you are forced to purchase those Commodities in foreign Countries.

Dutch. Nevertheless, we have all naval Stores in Barter for Herrings, which cost us little but the Trouble of hauling up out of the Sea; which being considered, and how much the catching such Herrings (by employing and encreasing our Ships and Mariners, adds to the Wealth and Strength of our Country,) it conduceth far more to our Advantage, than if *Holland* had naval Stores of its own Product: Whereas, to purchase East Country Wares, the *English* are yearly forced to export much Corn, to the great exhausting of their Treasure.

English. We do not (as you) depend solely upon the *East-Country* for naval Stores; no, in Case of Exaction or Rupture, we can be sufficiently supplied from our *American* Plantations.

But if a Fishery be established in *England*, what should hinder us from having naval Stores in Exchange for Herrings as well as you?

Dutch. Your white Herrings are not so bright and good as ours.

English. Whilst your Clapboard is floating from *Germany*, the Rhine draws out its Sap, and
if

if we also soak the corrosive Sap out of our Clapboard, which now discolours and preys upon our Fish ; and, like you, gip and salt the Herrings as soon as taken, they'll be every whit as bright and good as yours.

Dutch. We build cheaper in *Holland* than you do in *England*, and sail our Vessels with fewer Hands.

English. Our Ships are much stronger and abler to brook the Seas than yours, and will last twice as long ; and as to your sailing with fewer Hands, we envy not your Happiness, whilst (in Proportion to your Tonnage and Number of Mariners) you yearly lose by slight Building and Undermaning, far more Ships and Men's Lives than we ; for which Reason, in above three Parts of the World, our Ships yield better Freight : Where then lies the Odds ? Which were there any, could be only in Merchantmen to carry our Fish to Market. Busses and Fisher-boats carry more Men to catch Fish than are needful to sail them : And in the *Greenland* Trade, each Ship must have three Times the Crew that can navigate her, to man their Shallops when a Fishing ; were not this true, since in building *English* Shipwrights know no Masters, surely we might easily cause our Ships to be built and manned after your Mode.

But supposing your Assertion true, if as all Ships that carry Corn to *Venice*, are permitted to load Currants at *Zant* ; so all Bottoms
which

which exported *English* caught Fish, might be allowed to return with a loading of naval Stores, without paying Aliens Duty, that would set us upon even Ground with you, as to the Business of our Fishery.

Dutch. Two thousand five hundred Persons are hardly able in a whole Year, to make a Fleet of Nets for 500 Busses: Now *England's* many Wastes and unimproved Lands shews it's not half peopled: and of those in it,

Consider,

How many Women and Children do just nothing, only learning to spend what others get.

How many are meer Voluptuaries, and as it were Gamesters by Trade.

How many live by puzzling poor People with unintelligible Notions.

How many by persuading credulous, delicate, and litigious Persons, that their Bodies or Estates are out of Tune or in Danger.

How many by Trades of meer Pleasure or Ornament.

How many by fighting as Soldiers.

How many by Mysteries of Vice and Sin, or in a lazy Way of Attendance upon others. Where then can you hope to find Hands to carry on your Fishery?

English. In *England*, we have Numbers of *French* Protestants, who fled from *Dieppe* and the Coasts of *Normandy*, &c. bred to the Business of the Fishery from their Cradles,
that

that if fettled in our decay'd fishing Towns, would certainly make them flourish as the *Waloon* and *Burgundian* Refugees planted by Queen *Elizabeth* (w) at *Norwich*, *Canterbury* and *Colchester*, raised them (then so poor) Cities, to such great Trade, Riches, and Plenty.

In *England*, we have no sumptuary Laws; so that Mercers not fore-knowing Fashions, dare not lay out their Stocks till the Spring; at which time their sudden great Demands render Journeymen scarce, and oblige Weavers to draw in Numbers of Apprentices, who in few Months supply the Trade of the Nation; when being turned off, many, like the Inhabitants of the *Bath*, *Epsom*, *Tunbridge*, &c. who live by exacting on Strangers in Summer, are ready to starve for want of Employment before the next Spring.

Were a national Fishery established in *England*, our Gentry by causing their Footmen and Servants to rise early, and employ their idle Hours in making Nets, might not only reap the Profit of their Work, but by accustoming them to Business in their Youths, beget in them such industrious Dispositions, as would prevent (what now too frequently happens) their becoming Beggars, or worse, in old Age.

The Time of labouring and industrious People well employ'd, is the best Commodity of

of any Country ; and were a Fishery established in *England*, how advantageous would it be to the Public : When all our disbanded Soldiers, poor Prisoners, Widows and Orphans, all poor Tradesmen, Artificers and Labourers, their Wives, Children and Servants, each vacant Interval, may be getting a Penny, by braiding and beeting of Nets, &c.

The far greatest Part of *England's* Drones, are neither so young, nor yet so old or decrepid, but that they may either turn Wheels, spin Twine, braid or beat Nets, cut Corks, cast Leads, make herring Spits, Norsels, Swills, or Baskets ; gip, salt, hang, spit or pack Herrings ; or at least tend Fires to smoke or dry them, pick Oakum or the like : And as a constant Employment of our Poor, will be a continual Ease and Comfort to them, by amusing and diverting them from thinking of their Poverty or other Misery ; so will it alleviate the Nation's Burden, and, in some Measure, be a Re-peopling of us too, by adding so many lost Hands to the Service of the Public.

Dutch. But still you want Mariners ; whereas Sailors in *Holland*, are as common as Beggars in *England*.

English. 'Tis owned, our Want of Mariners enough at once to man our Navy and Colliery, cost *London*, and the Dependancies upon the *River Thames* (during the late War) above
700,000*l.*

700,000*l.* only in the Price of Coals; by which may be guessed, how detrimental it was to the Trade of our Nation in general.

But the more we want Mariners, the greater Reason we have to establish a Fishery, which is the best Way to increase their Number.

The many thousands of *English, Scotch,* and *Irish* Mariners, who now yearly fish for you, would hardly seek Work abroad, if a Fishery afforded 'em full Employment at home; and 'tis odds, but a finer Country, cheaper and better Food and Raiment, wholesomer Air, easier Rents and Taxes, will tempt many of your Countrymen to cross the Herring-Pond.

Since the (a) Peace is concluded, and our great Ships laid up, we have Mariners enough to begin a Fishery; and as that goes forwards, it will proportionably encrease their Numbers.

Dutch. Fishing is a Work for which the *English* are unfit, and requires such skilful, industrious, and robust Seamen, as no Country breeds but *Holland*.

English. Your learned *Keckerman* says, *Omnibus hodie Gentibus, navigandi, Industria & Peritia superiores esse Anglos.*

'Tis certain, our Mariners do chearfully undergo Hardships, and are as bold in Danger, as any; and for hard Labour, the work-

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ing

(a) Spoken particularly of the Treaty of *Ryswick*.

ing of a Mine is incomparably harder than that of a Bus. No Country but *Great Britain* can boast, that after twelve Hours hard Work, it's Natives will (in the Evening) go to Foot-ball, Stool-ball, Cricket, Prison-bale, Wrestling, Cudgel-playing, or some such vehement Exercise for their Recreations; and as for their Genius, it's remarkable, that when such Lads and Country Fellows, as at *Yarmouth*, *Lewestoffe*, &c. are once hired into the fishing Trade, and come to feed on the Fish they catch, it improves them at such a Rate, that of pitiful Weaklings at Land they become healthful, stout, and hardy Persons; and upon Trial find it so much to their Liking, that not one in twenty but take to the Sea for good and all.

Dutch. *Englishmen* are dainty chap'd, and when a fishing cannot fare like ours.

English. It is certain, they need not; for Meat and Drink in *Ireland*, and in many Parts of *England*, are above as cheap again as in *Holland*, which produceth no other Provisions (for Traffic) than Butter and Cheese, and those too are cheaper with us, than with you: Besides, 'tis observed, that whatever *Dutch* Fishermen save by eating of *Grout*, they drink more than ours in *Brandy*.

Dutch. The Act of 18 *Car.* 2. prohibits the Importation of *Irish* Cattle to keep up Rents: Now catching much Fish (by hindering the Consumption of Flesh,) will make Lands fall.

English.

English. Doubtless Plenty of Food is a great Blessing of God, and no good *Englishman* will desire to grow rich by a Famine.

Its generally the landed Men bear the Burthen of the Poor: Without finding them Work, they must maintain them idle: Where the Poor's Rates are high, Lands will fall, and Rents will be ill paid.

The cheaper Provisions are, the less Taxes will serve in Time of War: House-keeping will be less chargeable, and a less Rate maintain our Poor: But where Provisions are dear, Work and Wages will rise in Proportion, to the great Detriment of Husbandry, and Stop to Improvements, which (*pro tanto*) will fall Rents, and raise all Manufactures; yet lessen their Consumption both at Home and Abroad, and necessitate Masters for Want of Vent (by turning off their Journeymen) to make whole Families of Beggars at once.

Catching much Fish, will, morally speaking, render *England* less subject to a Famine, which generally exhausteth more of our Wealth in one Year, than War doth in two.

Catching much Fish, will give Work to many Thousands of both Sexes, that now are cloathed in Rags; and (through Poverty) live only on Bread, Water, Pulse, Roots, and the like; who when they come to have the Rewards of their Labour in their Hands, will encourage the Woollen Manufacture, by

buying new Cloaths ; and our Farmers, by a greater Consumption of the Product of the Earth, by drinking Strong-Beer, will advance the King's Excise by increasing the Number of Tenants ; raise our Rents, yet lessen our Poor's Rate and Taxes, by helping to pay them.

Catching much Fish, will occasion the Expence of much Butter, and make our Farmers run much upon Dairies, the Business whereof, tho' performed by Women, turns to as good Account, as the hardest Labour the Husbandman can employ his Time in : Put the Case, the Market should be overstock'd at Home, *English* Butter is too good a Commodity in *Flanders, France, Spain, Portugal, &c.* ever to want Vent abroad.

The cheaper our Provisions are, the more Navigation will be encouraged ; more foreign Ships will victual with us ; fewer of ours in *Ireland* ; and the more Beef, Pork, &c. shall we export to *Barbadoes, Jamaica, &c.* So that supposing Meat should not always remain at a very excessive Rate, yet a greater Consumption causeth a quicker Market, tho' at a middling Price ; and, if the Proverb be true, light Gains will make a heavy Purse.

It is cheap Provisions that enables the *Indians* to supplant the *Europeans* in their Manufactures ; and should a Fishery make Provisions in *England* but one tenth Part cheaper, Wages would fall in Proportion, and our Artists

tists grow never the poorer ; yet our Merchants be enabled (by underselling) to beat all the Rest of *Europe* out of the Woollen Trade ; and then our Farmers would gain far more by the Rise of the Fleece, than they'd lose by the Fall of the Flesh.

After all, the Profit of Land in *England* doth not wholly consist in Breeding : Abate in Grasing, and plough up more Pasture, and Flesh will hold its Price.

Dutch. Corn is so cheap in *England*, your Farmers are often broke by it ; what then could you do with greater Quantities ?

English. The Reason why Farmers sometimes want Vent for their Grain, is, because we have not always Store ; and therefore Merchants make no Provision for the Trade : But if we yearly sow such Quantities of Corn, beyond the Expence of the Nation, as Merchants may be no less certain of a constant Supply here, than they are in the *Sound* ; where the Country depends as much upon their Harvest, as *France* does on its Vintages ; Plenty would soon create a Trade, and the Advantage of *England's* lying so much nearer than *Dantzick*, to the Places where foreign Corn is exported, together with the Allowance granted by the 25 Car. II. upon the exporting thereof, will sufficiently encourage Merchants to deal therein.

Most of our Ships are now sent light to *Bilboa*, and *Lisbon*, (now, what loads our
Ships,

Ships, helps our Navigation,) and our Exports to *Lisbon* not answering our Imports from thence, the more we send them in Corn, the less their Wines will cost the Nation in ready Money, or Bills of Exchange, which is all one.

Gold and Silver Mines *England* hath none, and in Time of Peace no way to get Bullion, but by foreign Traffic; to which, nothing can more conduce than cheap fishing, and cheap working and manufacturing the Commodities, which compose the Exports of our Kingdom; and that is not to be effected, except Labour be cheap, which it can never be where Provisions are dear: But the cheaper our Provisions are, the cheaper our Exports may be afforded; consequently the more Vent we shall have for them; and much Vent will cause many Workmen; and when the Wheel is set a-going, Trade begets Trade, as Fire begets Fire; and the more Trade encreaseth, the more will industrious People from all Parts flock to us, and tenant our Houses, enclose our Wastes, improve our Lands, increase our Manufactures, and enlarge our Products, far beyond the whole Expence of our Nation; and thereby in Proportion add to its Wealth and Treasure: For Merchants exporting the Surplus, will in Returns bring back Gold, Silver, and other valuable Commodities; which in *England*, that hath Property by Succession of Contracts, will

will diffuse among its Inhabitants; and thus, as the Number of Persons made rich by their Labour and Industry, increase, and the Choice of Tenants and Chapmen are enlarged, a kind of Competition amongst them, must and will make Rents and Lands advance in Proportion: Witness *Holland*, and such of our Lands as lie near great and populous Corporations. So true it is, that Trade and Lands are Twins, that always wax and wain together.

Dutch. Notwithstanding what hath been said, I advise all your Countrymen, not to be concerned in a Fishery; for in *Holland* we have Money at half the Interest that the Trade of *England* is burthened with; consequently you can never keep Pace with us.

English. Why do you not, for the same Reason, advise us to forbear trading to *East-India*, *Turkey*, *Spain*, *France*, *Italy*, *Portugal*, &c. nay, to quit all Navigation, and abandon ourselves to the next Comers? Was it not the fishing Trade gave Rise to all your Wealth? and as Money grew plentiful in *Holland*, did not Lands rise gradually to near 40 Years Purchase, and Interest fall by Degrees from 8 to 3 per Cent! Why, then may not we expect, that a Fishery will do the same in *England*; and be a Means to regain our *Muscovy*, *Greenland*, *Norway*, and *East Country* Trades? For still, as Trade by increasing of Wealth, causeth Abate-
ment

ment of Interest, will yet cause a farther Increase of Trade.

Dutch. The *Dutch* are already settled in the fishing Trade.

English. Stately *Genoa*, that once employed 40,000 Hands in the Silken Manufacture, declines now as fast as her formerly neglected Neighbour *Leghorn* riseth: And, if the *French* King continues to court all the World with popular Immunities, *Leghorn* (in Time) must give Place to her Sister *Marseilles*.

The King of *Portugal* having discovered the Passage to the *East Indies* (x) by the *Cape of Good Hope*, and so diverted the Course of Trade driven by the *Venetians*, from *Alexandria*, and the *Red Sea*, to his Port of *Lisbon*, kept Factors at *Antwerpt*, to vend there his *Indian* Commodities; which drew several Merchants from divers Parts to reside there, and made that pleasant seated City, the Pack-House of *Europe*: But when the *Dutch* (y) also found out the Way to the *Indies*, and began to rival *Portugal* in that Trade; Merchants resolving not to lose the Advantage of their Skill in *Indian* Commodities, by removing to *Amsterdam*, improved their own Estates, but ruined *Antwerp*.

Trade, like the Sea, its Element, often ebbs and flows from one Place to another; not many Years since, we imported Silk
Stockings

(x) Anno 1500.

(y) Anno 1602.

Stockings from the *Levant* : But now the Tide is turned, and we send them thither.

Dutch. Projects in *England*, have of late proved very unsuccessful.

English. What, tho' some Men have run upon wild Notions, and catching at Shadows lost their Substance; that's no Objection against our Fishery, which is a Certainty: For the Sea yields her Fish, as well as the Earth her Fruit in due Season: And *Neptune* hath been far more bountiful to you than *Ceres*.

Dutch. Have you drawn up a Method for employing the Poor of *England* in a national Fishery?

English. I have attempted it, but find the well contriving the Business requires far better Heads than mine.

Dutch. However let's see your *Essay*.

English. Here it is Sir, and may receive Alterations and Additions upon Consideration.

THE
PROPOSAL.

1. **T**HAT towards raising a Joint-Stock for employing the Poor in a national Fishery, a Million be subscribed.

2. That the Money subscribed be called Stock, and be assignable.

3. That every Subscriber, at the Time of such their Subscriptions, pay to ——— One full fourth Part of his, her or their respective Subscriptions ; and in Default of such Payment, every Subscription to be utterly void and null.

4. That the Residue of the said Subscriptions be paid by such Proportions, at such Days and Times, as by a general Court of the said Subscribers, shall from time to time be appointed Prudence : And in Default of such Payment, that then the fourth Part first paid ; as aforesaid, be forfeited to the Use of the Corporation, herein after-mentioned, their Successors and Assigns.

5. That the Subscribers be incorporated by Act of Parliament (by the Name of the Corporation, for employing the Poor of *England* in a national Fishery) with perpetual Succession.

6. That at a general Court to be held for the said Corporation, thirty be chosen out
of

of the said Subscribers, by Plurality of Votes, and presented to the Parliament.

7. That out of the said thirty, ten be nominated Fathers of the Poor, and Directors of the national Fishery, by both Houses of Parliament, approved by his Majesty, and accountable to them for their Trust.

8. That in case of Vacancy, by the Death or Misdemeanor of any one of the said Fathers of the Poor, (during Sessions of Parliament,) the said Corporation to present three; out of which his Majesty and Parliament to nominate one, as before, and so *toties quoties*. But in Case the Parliament shall not then be sitting, that such Vacancies be filled up by the Majority of the surviving Fathers until next Sessions of Parliament; and then the Corporation to present, and the King and Parliament to approve as before.

9. That such Fathers be empowered to constitute under the Seal of the said Corporation, a sufficient Number of Deputies in each County in *England*; and that such Deputies be, and be called, Stewards of the Poor.

10. That the said Fathers, and such their Stewards of the Poor, be exempted from all Parish Offices.

11. That the said Fathers, and such their Stewards, be vested with all Authority now in Justices of the Peace; and that all Parish-Officers be subordinate and accountable to the said Fathers, and such their Stewards, in all

Things (only) relating to employing the Poor.

12. That the said Fathers and Stewards, have Freedom to set the Poor on Work, about such of the said Trades relating to the Fishery, as they shall think fit ; with a *non obstante* to all Patents that have been, or shall be granted.

13. That to prevent People from being oppressed and ground to Poverty by Pawn-brokers, that screw out of them 40 or 50 *per Cent.* the said Fathers may be allowed to erect Lumber-Offices in every City and Town in *England*, exclusive of all others ; upon Condition they take not above — *per Cent. per Annum.*

14. That in all Churches (as in *Holland*) at every solemn Assembly, the Church-Wardens, with a long Staff, Bag and Bell, during the Sermon, receive the charitable Benevolence of the whole Congregations, and pay the same to the said Fathers ; who shall cause a true Account to be kept thereof, and apply it to the erecting Hospitals in *London* and other great Cities, wherein poor Women near the Time of their Travail, may be received and carefully delivered, and remain till they are in a Condition to return home, and follow their Work : And if at the Year's End, any *Overplus* of such Collections remain, that the same be yearly applied for marrying poor Maids.

15. That until the Business of the Fishery be sufficient alone to give Employment to all our Poor (or at least during ten Years next after the establishing a national Fishery,) the said Fathers and Stewards of the Poor may be empowered and employ such of them as they shall think fit, in erecting Free-schools, Hospitals, Workhouses and Warehouses for the Corporation ; in making Enclosures, in repairing Churches, Bridges and Causeways ; in mending Roads ; in planting Oaks near navigable Rivers, and Fruit-Trees in inland Countries ; also in cleansing of Streets, Common-Sewers, and the like.

16. That the said Fathers of the Poor, be impowered to send such refractory Poor, as they shall think fit, to serve in His Majesty's Plantations, taking Security for their comfortable Maintenance during their Service, and for their Freedom afterwards.

17. That all the Poor's Rates in *England* be collected, as formerly, by the Church-Wardens of each Parish ; and by them quarterly paid into the Treasury of the said Corporation, as a Recompence for their providing for the Poor, and freeing the Nation from Beggars.

18. That the Million subscribed, be always kept entire, as a Security to indemnify the Nation against the Charge of the Poor ; and the Income and Profits be only divided amongst the Subscribers.

19. That the Treasure of the said Corporation be accounted as sacred ; and, that it be Felony to imbezzle, lend, convert, or apply the same to any other Use than maintaining the Poor, or carrying on the Business of the Fishery.

20. That the said Fathers may buy up when cheap, a certain Quantity of Corn, Coals, &c. yearly and lodge the same in their Granaries, for the Use of the Poor, but not make Merchandize of them, or sell them again in *England*.

21. That the Stock in the said Fishery be not chargeable with any Rates, Duties, or Impositions whatsoever.

22. That Debts due to the Fishery, for Goods by them, *bona Fide*, sold and delivered, take Preference of all others, except those due to the King.

23. That all Persons may fish as formerly, and sell what they catch in *England*; but none export any Fish but the national Fishery, without paying them — *per Cent*.

24. That the said Fathers and Stewards be impowered to bind such single Persons to the Company as the Church-Wardens and Overseers of the Poor, by the Statutes of 43 *Eliz.* 2. 1 *Jac.* 25. 21 *Jac.* 28. and the 3 *Car.* 4. are empowered to put out Apprentices, the Boys to serve till 24, and the Girls till 21 Years of Age, at one of the 32
Trades

Trades more immediately relating to the Fishery.

The Company's Interest will oblige them to provide the best and soberest Masters. How to prevent their Desertion can be shewn beyond Objection.

The Boys being in the fishing Season employed at Sea, and working at other times, at that Trade relating to the Fishery to which they were bound ; when their Time is out, will be able to get their Livelihoods, either by Sea or Land ; and if to render them more capable of serving their Country, the said Fathers or Stewards (at four o' Clock each *Saturday* in the Afternoon) should cause them when on Shore, to muster and exercise, altho' only with Staves ; and for Diversion to play at Cudgels, or fence ; and reward the Conqueror with Liberty of wearing a small Ribbon, whose distinguishing Colour of Red, Blue, &c. should intitle them to be called Captains, Lieutenants, &c. by the rest of their Fellows, 'till next Week's Trial of Skill : How soon would Emulation beget Address ? And what a Treasure and Strength to *England* would such a Sea-Militia be, always ready for Service both by Sea and Land, and yet no Charge to the Nation till actually in it ?

That

That his Majesty may be addressed to grant Leases to the said national Fishery of all Wastes and derelict Lands, to be by them used in building Warehouses, curing Fish, spinning Twine, and drying and beeting their Nets and the like ; and also to be by them distributed amongst such of their Apprentices, their Heirs and Assigns as shall have faithfully served them eight or more Years not more than five Acres a-piece.

Dutch. Upon the whole I confess that *England* may outfish us, but then you must have nothing to do with Companies, only make it every particular Man's Interest, and they'll soon make it their Business.

English. It's dangerous taking a Rival's Advice, and well known why Fish has been sometimes so cheap in *Spain, Portugal, Italy,* and other *English* Markets ; yet sold so well in the *East* Countries.

Glutting Markets may ruin particular Men, but its far more difficult to put Tricks upon Companies.

Dutch. After all, where can you find a Set of honest Men, to carry on a national Fishery in *England*?

English. In *Amsterdam* you have your Church-Wardens, Directors of *Bethlem*, of your Rasp-house, of your Spinnhouse, &c. Commissioners for your small Differences, and those of your *Levant* Trade, your Sea-Affairs, &c. also your *Vroedschap*, your
Shepens,

Shepens, and your Burgo-Masters, which are Places of far more Trouble than Profit ; yet (being the usual Steps to Preferment) as generally (like that of Common-Council-Men in *London*) officiated without Reproach. Not for that the *Dutch* are honest Men than their Neighbours ; but because, such as are found tardy in those Employments, are barred all future Hopes of Advancement. And should our Parliament address his Majesty to prefer in the Customhouse, Excise, &c. such as behaved themselves well in the Fishery, and make Breach of Trust therein, to incapacitate Men from serving the Government in any Employment military or civil for — Years (how small Wages soever the Corporation allowed) the Company would never want Servants, that Volunter-like would vie with each other, who should best serve their Country by most promoting its Fishery.

Dutch. An honest Man is a Citizen of the World ; Gain equalizeth all Places to me ; and when you settle a Fishery upon better Terms than ours (as my Grandfather left *Antwerp* when its Trade began to decay, and removed to *Amsterdam*) I'll bid Adieu to *t'Vanderlandt*, and remove to *London* in the Interim : Farewel.

CONCLUSION.

SEEING the Preamble of an Act passed in the 14 *Car. II.* it is declared, That the publick Honour, Wealth and Safety of this Realm, as well in the Maintenance and Support of Navigation, as in many other Respects, doth in an high Degree depend upon the Improvement and Encouragement of the Fishery.

And seeing the Way to all this Honour, Wealth and Safety, is so plain and easy, that by only a frugal and industrious Management of Affairs (without quarrelling with our Neighbours,) we may quickly become sole Masters of the Fishing Trade.

For Shame, let not *Englistmen* longer say, with *Solomon's Slothful*, * *There is a Lion in the Way.*

* *Prov. xvi. 13.*

Private

Private Orders for the Masters of the Vessels belonging to the Herring Fishery, called Jagers :

The Owners of the Fishing Smacks, betwixt them from the Maas ; and the Noord-Quarters,

Shippers Orders, or Orders for the Masters of the Vessels.

Article I. **T**HE Masters of the Herring Fishers are to sell no Herrings to any but the Jagers from these two Ports, as the *Maas* and *Noord-Quarters*.

II. The Masters of the Herring Fishers are to keep no Herrings on Board, as long as any Ships or Smacks of that Company are in the Sea : they are to give all the Herrings to the first Vessel, called Jager that is ready there from the two Companies, but in Case this Vessel cannot take in all the Herrings, which shall be ready, because he has such a Quantity as he can carry, then the Master of the Fishing Vessel shall be obliged

to give all the rest to the next Smack or Jager.

III. The Masters are to give the Quantities of Herrings in Writing, that every Ship takes in, without the Price.

IV. A Stamp of a Herring Barrel upon the Top of this Order, that the Shippers may know them by this Mark, who are to have Herrings, and none without this Order.

V. Nobody is to tell any other that does not belong to this Company, the Prices nor the Quantities what they have taken, nor to let them see this Order, neither to tell them what it is.

VI. No Master of any of these Vessels, shall have Liberty to make Presents of Herrings to a Friend or Book-Keeper, neither to send any with the Smackman or Jager.

Orders from the Merchants.

I. The Smackmen from the *Maas*, shall have a blew Flag upon a white Field; and from the *Noorder* a green Flag with three Herrings in a white Field.

II. The Fishers and Masters of the Vessels shall take Notice of these Signs, to know where they come from.

III. The Jagers or Smackmen shall put their Flags out to give Notice what Part or Company they come from

IV.

IV. The Shippers shall be obliged to sail from hence the 23d of *June*.

V. The first Smackman, if he can get no more than 28 Tons, or lesser Quantities, shall sail to the *Maas*

And so the Second for *Enckhuijsen*.

F I N I S.